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only a question of time until the college discovers its delinquency in having failed to observe that, while it, more than almost any other institution known, is charged with the development of broad human values, it is doing less to study these values and the means of their development in a broad, yet scientific, manner than are many commercial institutions not supposed to be at all concerned with human factors.

Can we not here to-day among ourselves "highly resolve" that President Harper shall not have lived and shall not have spoken in vain when he said regarding the plan thus described to you, "This feature of twentieth-century college education will come to be regarded as of greatest importance, and fifty years hence"—shall we not make it fifteen?—"will prevail as widely as it is now lacking. It is the next step in the evolution of the principle of individualism, and its application will, in due time, introduce order and system into our educational work where now only chaos is to be found."

CHARLES WHITING WILLIAMS

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THE AMERICAN MINE SAFETY
ASSOCIATION

THE annual meeting of the American Mine Safety Association composed of leading coal and metal mine operators, mining engineers, mine-safety engineers, and mine surgeons will be held in Pittsburgh, Pa., September 22-24.

This association, which held its first meeting a year ago, has for its purpose a reduction of the number of accidents in the mines and quarries (3,602 in the year 1911) and the alleviation of the more than 60,000 men who are injured each year.

Following the recommendations of the Bureau of Mines in the last three or four years many mining companies have organized rescue corps and first-aid teams, and as a result a number of different methods of procedure following mine explosions and fires and in the

caring for the injured have developed. The men who gathered a year ago to form this association felt there was great need for greater uniformity in the work of the rescue and first-aid crews and at that time some very important recommendations were made.

This second meeting, which has been called by Mr. H. M. Wilson, of the Bureau of Mines, chairman of the executive committee of the association, promises to take up and discuss a number of the problems that have arisen in both the rescue and first-aid work. The members of the association declare that greater progress can be made in saving life and in reducing the seriousness of injuries by the adoption of the proposed standard methods.

The program will include a mine-rescue and first-aid contest at Arsenal Park on September 22; in the evening a reception to the members and motion-picture lecture on the mining industry. On the second day the opening session of the association will be held in the morning and a report of the executive committee will be made on the proposed constitution of the society. In the afternoon there will be an explosion in the experimental mine of the Bureau of Mines at Bruceton, Pa., to which all the members will be invited to be present. On September 24, the third day, there will be a business session at the hotel and a selection of officers. In the afternoon members will visit the experiment station of the Bureau of Mines at 40th and Butler Sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE CROCKER LAND EXPEDITION

THE Crocker Land Expedition (George Borup Memorial) sailed from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, New York, in the Newfoundland steam sealer *Diana*, on July 2, with the major portion of its equipment aboard. The ship called at Boston for 13,000 pounds of pemmican and other stores and sailed for Sydney, N. S., on July 6. Sydney was reached in the morning of the 9th, and there 40,000 pounds of dog biscuit, 13,000 feet of lumber, 40 pairs of snow shoes and 335 tons of coal were taken aboard. The *Diana* left Sydney on the 13th loaded to the rails, but she had yet to call at Battle Harbor, Labrador, to take up the 30-foot power

boat *George Borup*, which has been in storage there all winter, and twenty Eskimo dogs and an interpreter. The party was to leave Battle Harbor on Thursday, July 17, headed for the west coast of Greenland. A stop may be made at Disco, West Greenland, for the purpose of setting observation stakes in the glacier there, but the first real objective point is Cape York, where the walrus and seal hunting will begin.

It is probable that much of the cargo will be landed at Payer Harbor, Pim Island, but the main headquarters of the expedition are to be established at Flagler Bay on the south side of Bache Peninsula.

The Crocker Land Expedition, which is sent out under the auspices of the American Museum of Natural History, the American Geographical Society and the University of Illinois, is probably the most thoroughly equipped scientific expedition which has been sent into the arctic regions from this country. Its scientific staff is as follows:

Donald B. MacMillan, A.B., A.M., F.R.G.S., leader and anthropologist;

W. Elmer Ekblaw, A.B., A.M., geologist and botanist;

Fitzhugh Green, U.S.N., engineer and physicist;

Maurice C. Tanquary, A.B., A.M., Ph.D., zoologist;

Harrison J. Hunt, A.B., M.D., surgeon and bacteriologist.

In addition to these there are: Jerome L. Allen, detailed by the United States Navy Department for service as wireless operator and electrician; Jonathan C. Small, mechanic and cook; while Edwin S. Brooke, Jr., is on the ship this summer as official photographer to the expedition.

It may be recalled that the objects of the Crocker Land Expedition are

1. To reach, map the coast line and explore Crocker Land, the mountainous tops of which were seen across the polar sea by Rear Admiral Peary in 1906.

2. To search for other lands in the unexplored region west and southwest of Axel Heiberg Land and north of the Parry Islands.

3. To penetrate into the interior of Greenland at its widest part, between the 77th and 78th parallels of north latitude, studying meteorological and glaciological conditions on the summit of the great ice cap.

4. To study the geology, geography, glaciology, meteorology, terrestrial magnetism, electrical phenomena, seismology, zoology (both vertebrate and invertebrate), botany, oceanography, ethnology and archeology throughout the extensive region which is to be traversed, all of it lying above the 77th parallel.

The installation of a powerful wireless telegraph station in connection with an arctic expedition is a new feature, by means of which, if all goes well, communication will be maintained with the party throughout their stay in the north. It is expected that daily weather reports will be sent from Flagler Bay to the Weather Bureau at Washington by way of government wireless stations in Canada which have been kindly placed by the Dominion authorities at the disposition of the expedition. News of important events in the history of the expedition and of important discoveries will likewise be sent promptly to the American Museum and the public at large.

The original program of work for the expedition contemplated two years or three summer seasons in the Arctic, but supplies have been taken north which will enable the party to remain three years or even longer if the results flowing from the work seem to justify the extension of time.

The mishap to the *Diana*, which went ashore at Barge Point, Labrador, since the above was written, may require the transfer of the equipment to another ship, but will not otherwise interfere with the expedition.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

THE University of Edinburgh has conferred its doctorate of science on the Hon. James Wilson, lately U. S. Secretary of Agriculture.

At Pekin University on June 16 the commencement address was given by Dr. Paul Monroe, professor of the history of education in Teachers College, Columbia University. Addresses were also made by Dr. W. A. P. Martin, vice-president of the board of managers, and the Hon. James Bryce. The degree of doctor of laws was conferred on Professor Monroe.